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Local Naws.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Usirpo Parss and Naw Your Associates Plass is still to 30 Ann street. All information and does no nits for public use instantly disseminated to the parsy of the whole country.

tog before 6 n'elnek.

emorrone morning, must be handed in this even-

A Restoration.

In September the Democratic party was prostrate. It was like a sick man, lost as well as helpless, weak in heart as in body from the dazing sense of its own demoralization, and total ignorance of where hope could be found. It seemed as though the main pillars of it had rotted out and that the next change would be collapse.

The startling difference between the situation of two months ago and that of to-day is that in the central stronghold of Democracy it has recovered strength so near the normal that it is able to make one of the most energetic and aggressive contests of its history. It is again one of the great fighting powers of national politics, powerful enough to give fright to its enemies and expectation of victory to itself, and with an impetuosity in its recovery which even defeat will not check. The Democracy has been restored to the certainty of continuing an existence, which two months ago seemed in serious danger.

Hill has done it. His sudden assumption of leadership in his party's struggle in the Empire State; his inspiring and invigorating transformation of a dispirited rout into a solid and eager army, which has passed the crisis of disaster successfully, and will be found after any result of the election as ready and effective for action as it is today, have given back to the Democracy its old courage and its old power for conflict on the field of national politics.

Doesn't Hill deserve success? vote for him he will succeed.

Senator Hill's Campaign.

Through all the hullabaloo that the Republicans are making in their efforts to cause a panic among the Democrats of New York, this fact is great enough and loud enough to make itself heard: The New York Democracy is with HILL in this fight, as it was in 1885 and 1888. The Mugwump squad opposes him now as it opposed him them. Its opposition was fruitless then, although it gave whatever strength it had directly to the Republican candidates, IRA DAVENPORT and WARNER MILLER. Now that the Mugwump vote is to be given to Mr. WHEELER, it will be subtracted from the Democratic vote, not added to the Republican vote; and if it was harmless in 1885 and 1888, it should, for still stronger reasons, be harmless in 1894. If Senator HILL has made any new enemies by his course in the Senate in regard to Federal appointments, he has made tenfold the number of friends by his defence of the interest of New York against Populism.

The only thing that differentiates the situation of 1894 from that of 1885 and 1888 is that Senator Hill has had to rally a party no longer united and confident as he left it, but demoralized by the follies of the Administration. But the habit of discipline is revived under the old leader; and so are the desire for success and the belief that success is attainable under the same skilful and indomitable leadership, that triumphed in Even the few Democrats who are opposing is not to be involved in any way; and some 1885 and 1888 over the forces of disorgan- Hill are rather inveterate Hill haters than of the newspapers, really believing this to ization and treachery. Through no fault of his own, the obstacles in Senator HILL's way are greater this fall, and the materials for organizing victory less than in his previous campaigns; but his hold upon his party and his power of commanding its confidence and its enthusiasm are unabated. Already he has turned a straggling and disheartened force into a well-disciplined army; and, reanimated by his presence, the New York Democracy feels again the instinct of courage and hope. In spite of traitors and sneaks, the Democratic campaign goes on with a vigor and spirit that surprise and alarm the Republicans, and bring forth from their journals homilies n the besetting sin of overconfidence. If the Democrats need to be warned, it is against underconfidence. The skill and experience of their leader, their trust in him, d the justice of their opposition to a new introduction of rule by the minority, are sufficient reasons for working even more strenuously for a victory that will show to the downcast Democratic party of the nation, that New York is still an invincible breakwater against Democratic disaster.

Senator Hill and the Labor Party.

In the general election of 1888, the repre sentatives of the Labor party, so called, held a convention on Sept. 20 and put in nomination a State ticket for various offices, omitting, however, therefrom a Labor candidate for the office of Governor. JOHN H. BLAKE-WEY was their nominee for Lieutenant-Governor: LAWRENCE McPABLIN their candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. For Governor they endorsed WARNER MILLER, the Republican nominee, desiring, as the formula now is, "to oppose as effectively as possible the election of DAVID B. HILL." Some wiseacres, at that time, persisted in supposing that Governor HILL by reason of this defection (Mr. MILLER's name being on the Labor ticket with BLAKENEY and Mc-PARLIN) would be deprived of considerable popular support, the Labor party having at the preceding election cast 70,000 votes for head of their State ticket.

DAVID B. HILL is a plain man, and his popularity has always been greatest with the plain people. He knew then, as he knows now, what the politicians, generally speaking, do not know, that the industrial voters of the State of New York have no friendship for Republican partisans in office in New York, or for the disfranchising, property-qualification Mugwumps. So, payg little heed to this diversion, he arranged his campaign schedule so that it included a speech at Cooper Union, where Mr. MILLER had been endorsed, a speech not to a convention of professional Labor delegates, but to workingmen in mass meeting assembled.

Governor Hill reviewed at that meeting his own record as Governor in relation to labor interests. He reviewed, too, the record and policy of the Democratic party in New York. He commented with vigor, but without injustice or bitterness, upon the labor record, so called, of his Republican opponent, WARNER MILLER, and of the Re-

publican party, whose nominee he was. It is a fact, mathematically capable of

proof, that at Governor Hill's labor meeting at the Cooper Union a larger number of persons were actually present than voted for the Labor party in the State of New York two weeks later.

Despite his Labor endorsement Mr. Mil-LER was defeated, and the Labor men who rallied to Senator Hill's support were largely instrumental in giving him a prodigious popular majority of nearly 70,000 In New York city.

This year Mr. Hull is again a candidate for the office of Governor. He has not been unmindful of his labor friends, and as in 1888, he addressed them in Cooper Union last week. This meeting, on the most inclement night of the campaign, was crowded not only to the doors, but beyond the doors. It was an overflow gathering.

Whatever may be said in praise or suppor of the decorous candidature of Mr. LEVI P. MORTON for Governor, there is no particle of doubt or dispute concerning David B. Hill's greater popularity among the workingmen of the Empire State. No Democrat, here or elsewhere, has been so loyal or consistent a supporter, within constitutional limits, of the rights of labor as he. No State Executive has done more to protect these rights, without a trace of demagogy, than DAVID B. HILL. The Democratic party is the party of the people when not diverted from its support by unwise, unauthorized, or un-Democratic acts; and DAVID B. HILL is the representative Democrat of New York in every successful contest waged for the supremacy of its principles since first by popular vote he became Governor of the State.

The New Constitution.

The safe way is to vote it down. There is good in some of the amendments,

but the bad greatly predominates. The best plan is to cast your vote squarely against the whole thing.

The Constitution of 1867 was voted down by the people, all but the judiciary article. The Constitution of 1894 has features still more objectionable. It should be voted down, apportionment and all.

The Responsibility.

The peculiar selfishness of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's refusal to lift his finger for the Democratic party of New York and Senator Hill. is not entirely included in the ingratitude shown for honors and services generously given by them. To take all and give nothing has been Mr. CLEVELAND's rule and practice for at least twelve years. To confer favors upon him is an infallible means of inducing in him a stolid neglect of the conferrer. He seems to regard it as a sufficient merit in him to exist for the purpose of having office bestowed upon him. There was nothing unusual or unexpected in his want of interest in the New York campaign. He is not a candidate.

But if it had not been for Mr. CLEVELAND.

the New York Democrats would not have been in such straits as to be forced to impress their most gallant leader into their service against his will. If Mr. CLEVELAND had been faithful, and had striven to keep his party faithful to the Democratic promises; if his Administration had commanded more confidence in the country by its policy, foreign and domestic, there would have been no occasion to nominate Senator IIII.I. for Governor. Any other Democrat would have served. It is Mr. CLEVELAND, and nobody else, who is responsible for whatever of demoralization and disgust there has been in New York this year. Mr. CLEVE-LAND has made all the trouble. He will not do anything to relieve it. It will be relieved, we think it has been relieved, without him. His conduct or want of conduct in regard to it is another chapter in the history of Clevelandism. But Clevelandism or anti-Clevelandism is of small account in the canvass this year. supporters of Hill. They see that this is for the Democratic party here and everywhere else in the country; and they follow Senator Hill because they know that he represents the hopes of the Democratic party. These patriotic friends of GROVER CLEVE-LAND who have risen above faction and be honored for it, whatever may be the issue; but what honor can come to Mr. CLEVELAND from it? He can have no share in a victory. He will have to bear the burden of defeat. In either case the shame must cling to him of having shown himself absolutely indifferent to the fate of his party.

A Startling Statement-Is the Socalled Rapid Transit Report Genuine?

An alleged report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners was put forth by somebody the other day, and no one appears to know by whom, without the signatures of the Commissioners or the certificate of the secretary. It is now stated that the paper in question failed of signatures and certificate for good and sufficient reasons, and is not, in fact, the report of the Commissioners, or is at all events that of only a part of them. Besides, the document is so feeble in character, and so deficient in logic as to be utterly unworthy of the assumed reputations of its attributed authors. It bears no ear mark of authority. It is said, in the first place, that the one-sided document was not considered, at any time, in a full meeting of the a discordant discussion before some of the members of the Commission, for four consecutive meetings, during which hot words passed. The gentlemen of the highest character in the Board were in favor of informing the public of the full consequences of the proposed transaction, without any gloss or false coloring; and this the published paper certainly does not do. If their views had prevailed, the report would have been very different in character from that which has gone forth fatherless to the world. These gentlemen were indifferent to the effect on their lifetenure office, in the face of the duty which confronted them. As conscientious men, they believed that they were called upon to furnish the public with the cold facts involved in the scheme, the plain unvarnished truth. In the absence of a stenographic report of the discussion we can only give the most

trustworthy compendium that has reached us of what was said. The advocates of a full explanation to the public believed that the questions, respecting which the voters should be advised, were embraced under three heads;

I. The effect upon the financial interests of the city of borrowing in its behalf fifty millions of dollars, during the brief time of the proposed construction, when the entire margin for borrowing, under the constitutional limitation, is only about fifty-seven millions. | tractions of the endless tenure of office

terest is to be paid on the loans, during construction, and in the event of the gran tees not paying the rentals.

III. The probability of the success of the theme drawn from experience elsewhere,

and the general effect of its failure. The gentleman most prominent in the discussion, is understood to have remarked. at the outset, that "although they had agreed on an underground railroad, their plans were wholly incomplete as to the east side of the city; and they had no safe estimate of the cost of the work to be under taken, or the time required for its completion. In the mean time, if the city voted for municipal construction, it would mortgage all its financial resources and dependent interests for fifty millions or more and as the city could not borrow more than ten per cent. on the assessed value of the real estate within its limits, with a vote in favor of the taxpavers bearing the expense, the underground railroad liability. so indefinite in ultimate financial require ment, would take precedence of all other expenditures. It would be an established obligation, created by the highest authority.

Therefore improvements for docks, parks. schools, public buildings, or other municipal or commercial necessities would become subordinate; and he demanded to know of his associates why they should not in a straightforward way tell the voters of this important effect of their affirmative action. He asked, pointedly, "What would be their position if they obtained popular approval through concealment amounting to gross deception, when the people should too late realize the consequences?" He contended that the people should be informed that there would be no more margin for borrow ing for any purpose until the assessed values of the real estate of the city should be raised sufficiently high. Of course this would mean no ordinary rise to meet the normal development of the city, but for this novel purpose now for the first time assumed, the extent of which in financial involvement no one could predict. The speaker, turning to his asso

ciates, said : " Who is it among us that knows, even ap proximately, what this underground scheme will cost? It is true, we are limited to fifty millions except with the consent of the Legislature; but as that amount proves insufficient we will have to go to the Legislature to enlarge the limit from time to time, as an essential part of our contract obligation; and pending the tainty, the financial authorities of the city must stop all loan expenditures. If the taxpayers are willing to take this responsibillity it is their right; but they should know, fully, what they are doing. To provide a margin for a fifty-million issue of bonds, supposing for the moment that this will be sufficient, would require an increase of valuations to the extent of five hundred millions, nearly one-third of the present entire assessed valuation of the real estate of the city. The assessed valuation of the real estate of the State of New York for the Chamber of Commerce. taxation, outside of this city, is only about two thousand millions of dollars. There is little probability of increase in assessed values in the agricultural districts, as farm-land results are not encouraging. The assessed valuations for this city for State purposes is now over \$1,600,000,000. If there is added to this an increase to cover this new underground railroad purpose of say \$500,000,000, we will have our assessed valuations at more than those of all the rest of the real estate of the State, and

necessarily increasing from year to year. "The effect of this will be that our taxpa ers will have to pay for the support of the State according to that proportion, as well as our tremendous and increasing city expenses. Can our real estate stand it? Is not such taxation perilously near confiscation? But why should we not present this consideration, also, to the taxpavers when we propose to put them in the breach? Our feather-headed lawyer has been telling the taxpayers, through the press, that the city responsible for such a reckless declaration ? no fight for CLEVELAND or HILL, but a fight He has told the public through the press that the city treasury is not to be required to pay interest on the bonds, that the rentals would meet that expense. We all know what reliance on the rentals means. City bonds are to be issued to build the road whether the cost is fifty millions or a hunprejudice, will have done their duty and will dred millions. The work must be completely finished before the railroad can be The last dollar of the last bond will then have been expended to reach that result: and until that consummation is reached there can be no earnings. Where is the interest to come from in the interregnum? And if, when it goes into operation, the underground railroad fails to pay in competition with above-ground means of transit, how is the interest to be met then? The debt cannot be wiped out by failure. The bonds are to be paid from the sinking fund, and, if the scheme does not pay, every dollar due on every bond will have to be paid by taxation. Why should we not say so? If we are going to guarantee the success of the scheme with our private fortunes, that is another thing, but if we are putting the taxpayers of this great city in the position of guaranteeing success, pledging all their taxable

property for that purpose, why should they not know the fact? "As to the interest, which one of us be lieves that the bonds will be taken if the bondholders are to look only to the rentals for the interest on their investment? They would be in the position of taking all the risk, giving their money for Board. It is understood that it underwent an underground railroad to be operated for the benefit of the contract tors if it succeed; but if it fail, they, the lenders, are to be without any interest or income on their capital and without any redress. The amount at issue, although treated lightly, is of enormous magnitude Is it not evident, therefore, that if the city is not in the position of guarantor of the interest on the bonds, according to the law as it at present stands, we will have to apply to the Legislature to impose that obligation? Should not the taxpayers be informed of that present or ultimate consequence also? Who of us can define accurately the extent of increased taxation which the work will, in fact, finally require? As to the probability of success, taking the experience elsewhere, can we feel ourselves justified in saying that it will succeed, that is, pay principal and interest on cost ?"

We will not follow this interesting and candid speaker further, except to say that he concluded by the declaration that he considered in this matter first and foremost the duty he owed to the community, as well as to himself as an honorable man, not to withhold needed information for an intelligent understanding by the taxpayers of the responsibility they were assuming; and he would sink a thousand times over all the honors and emoluments of a Rapid Transit Commissioner and all the at-

lend himself to a deception of the people by misrepresentation, or what was even worse, because more cowardly, of intentional concealment of important information. These remarks are understood to have thrown the meeting into consternation, from which the limited number present were only restored by some one exclaiming that a statement of some character would have to be presented; and the published statement was carried off, in the midst of the confusion, to the press, without signatures or certificate of any kind.

This is what probably occurred, or should have occurred. If it did not happen, in all particulars, we call on the Commissioners to give the public an authentic statement under their responsible signatures of the real merits of the transaction with which they are charged. Such a paper not certified by any one has never before been placed before the public by any body of men charged with a grave public duty. It is not creditable to the gentlemen of the Commission to allow the matter to remain in its present state for a single hour longer. If they cannot agree on a report, let each Commissioner give his own version of the important questions involved in this extra ordinary measure. It would add to the interest to have the conflicting views thus presented with the ability expected from gentlemen of such distinction. It will be agreed on all hands that the report ascribed to the Commissioners is a paltry document beneath criticism, and in every way discreditable to men claiming to be entitled to the special honor involved in their legislative selection over the heads of all others in this community, embracing, as it does, so many cultivated men of the highest character.

Mr. Commissioner OR, we learn further, has promised to make the situation all right by a resolution or address of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. OR is a human conjunction, ceaselessly attached to the Chamber of Commerce, with no let up to the connection. On all important occasions he is ready to pledge that august tribunal to pass a resolution or adopt any address he may have prepared for it. There is nothing that he does not think a resolve of that eminently respectable, though generally limited, convocation of superior men cannot accomplish, such as an extra moon for very dark nights not excepted, or in an inconvenient eclipse, or another day in the week, if it were required by the Committee of Seventy for the emergency of the municipal election. This limited but select coterie of exalted mutual admirationists, who control the world by resolving in their chamber, have become consider ably concentrated since Mr. OR can carry them around in his breeches pocket for individual emergencies. But Mr. OR should be made to understand if possible, irreverent though it be, that neither truth nor the course of nature can be permanently changed or seriously impaired even by a resolution of

Lord Rosebery's Ideas,

In the speeches which Lord ROSEBERY made last week at Sheffield and Bradford, he enabled his supporters to form some conception of his foreign policy, and also of the way in which he purposes to deal with the veto power exercised by the Lords.

One would not wish to score too sharply

the effusive reference made by the Liberal Prime Minister to the Czar, because the latter's sufferings have aroused general sympathy. An expression of condolence, however, need not violate good sense. We scarcely expect from a man professing to be a statesman such rhodomontade as the assertion that ALEXANDER III. will "enjoy in history a reputation as a victor in peace not less undisputed than the reputation CASAR and Napoleon enjoy as conquerors." The plain truth is that history will say that the present Czar, during the greater part his reign of less than fourteen years, was peaceful, because without gross rashness he could not be otherspecial friends of Mr. CLEVELAND; and be the case, have published statements to wise. Until two or three years ago, among these special friends are many warm | that effect; but who of us is willing to be | the French army had not been brought up Russian soldiers have not even yet been armed with perfected weapons. Up to that time Russia could not venture to commit a breach of the peace on her western frontier, because the States united by the Triple Alliance were entirely qualified to act as the policemen of Europe. Neither, beyond the insignificant demonstration at Penideh. has ALEXANDER III. undertaken any movement prejudicial to British interests in Asia, being well aware that pressure upon his part would drive England into a league with the three central powers Even of late, since France has seemed a military factor whose cooperation might prove of great value, the issue of a war in which Germany and Austria would have the advantage of moving on interior lines has been deemed so problematic, that the Czar's hesitation to engage in it may be more reasonably ascribed to prudence than to any other motive. As to his having been "a victor in peace," he has won nothing during his reign except Sarakhs and Mery from the Turcomans, and they were gained only by hard fighting; while he has lost the ascendancy in Bulgaria which was supposed to be the principal fruit of the last war with Turkey.

Lord ROSEBERY'S ASSURAnce that the recent Cabinet council was not called owing to the existence of any dissension between France and England, would scarcely have been given but for the foolish assumptions of the London newspapers, none of which since the death of Mr. DELANE has exhibited much knowledge of foreign affairs. The assurance was certainly superfluous to those conversant with the diplomatic history of the last few years, for not only does France possess by treaty a protectorate over Mada gascar, substantially identical with that which England herself exercises over the Transvaal, but the protectorate has been formally recognized, first by Lord Salis-BURY's, and subsequently by Mr. GLAD-STONE'S Government. The reference to the present Ministry's policy with relation to China and Japan was clearly disingenuous. England does not want to see the overthrow of the corrupt and effete Manchu dynasty at Pekin, simply because such revolution would deprive her of the lion's share of the trade with the Middle Kingdom The substitution of Japanese for Manchu rulers in the Celestial Empire, instead of involving, as Lord Rosenery alleges, "th gravest possible catastrophe to Asiatic civilization," represents probably the only means by which that civilization may be recon structed in accordance with European Ideas

The announcement made by the Prime Minister of the position which, he thinks, should be taken with regard to the Lords, is ambiguous and unsatisfactory. He says that the House of Lords can be abolished. or for that matter stripped of its veto power, only by revolution. This is true enough but inasmuch as not one human being would lift a finger for the Peers, the revolution would be a bloodless one. Lord ROSEBERY II. A full explanation as to how the in- in the bottomiess abyse before he would apparently objects to revolution even

DEMOCRATIC INDIGNATION. Mr. Cleveland's Trenchery to the Party Bitterly Resented.

of a bloodless kind, and yet the course

which he advises must either end in that

or in securing the consent of the upper

House to its own extinction or emascu

lation. He recommends that the House

of Commons at the next session should pass

two strong Radical measures, and, if these

are thrown out by the Lords, should appeal

the people's representatives are supreme in

legislative matters. If successful at the

ballot box, the Radicals in the next House

of Commons would embody this declaration

in a resolution, but, obviously, to enforce

this against the will of the Lords would be

tantamount to a revolution. If all that

Lord ROSEBERY contemplates is a bluff,

counting upon browbeating the Peers into

an abdication of their veto power, it would

seem to be more sensible and dignified to ac-

cept the proposals of Lord Salisbury, who

according to a telegram to the United Press

is willing not only to improve the composi-

tion of the House of Lords, but to agree

that when it has twice rejected a bill, this

hill shall be referred to the country at large

What the British Radicals need in refer

ence to this matter of the Lords' veto power.

is a leader who is not mealy-mouthed, and

who means business. That is to say, they

want a man who will seek for precedents

where they can be found, in the record of

the Long Parliament; and who will not be

scared out of abolishing the absurd heredi-

tary element in legislation because such a

Mr. Grant's Letter.

under the tuition of that ripe scholar and ear-

nest Republican, the Hon. GEESER LONEY. Mr. LONEY and his learned colleague, the

as "de Ping'at," have opened an evening school

in New Yorkese at the Union League Club. We

regret to say that Mr. Loney has no high opinion

of the talents of his pupils. As he puts it in his

artless way, "Dose mugs is dead slow," Mr.

Loner should be patient. Well he knows that

Rome was not built by days' labor. Besides, the

excitement of registration has perturbed his in-

Many hearts beat warmly for DAN KOCH

ERSPERGER of Chicago, but the foremost politi-

cal character in the West at present is not Koc H-

ERSPERGER, but the candidate for Senator from

the Twenty-sixth Minnesota district. His name

is Nic Porrgresen. He is as true a Republican

as Kochenspengen, and he weighs perhaps half

the Gophers. "Beat me, if you must, gentle

men," says the Hon. KNUTE NELSON, the Re

tories would tune themselves. He has the voice

now, only he applies it to nobler uses. His speeches are as melodious as his songs. And to

hear him after Mr. SPRINGER must have been as

refreshing as small beer in the desert. There

This is mere malignity. The Hon. BILLER

Mason is roaming up and down Illinois, his

curly locks swaying in the autumn gales and

the October sunlight bright upon his wide and

tender face. His russet bag, full of jokes, is in one

hand. His staff, made of the wood of the oldest-

known chestnut tree, is in the other. A smile that

woos the southward-speeding birds to linger

drips from his eloquent lips. His lungs are oiled

His tongue has been furbished. His mouth has been paved with solid blocks of maple sugar.

He is in prime condition, and he knows his way.

That way may not lead to the Senate, but

wherever he goes the pattering of the chestnut

touched by the sarcastic hands of the frost will

be heard before and behind him. He cannot be

It is an interesting fact that in all the

synagogues of France prayers are offered these

days by the rabbis of Judaism for the re-

covery of the stricken Czar of Russia, Not-

withstanding the Jewish complaints against the

Czar's government, the good will of the French

Jews for the mighty friend of France is in the

ascendant at this time. The patriotism of the

Jewish citizens of France is of the most exalted

The First Democrat Is the First Man to

America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I believe

that this State is still Democratic, notwithstand-

ing the ranting of calamity howlers, the predic-

tions of false prophets, and the desertion of a

gang of disgruntled Democrats masquerading

as reformers. Every sterling Democrat should

place his country above his party and his party

In David B. Hill the politician and statesman

are happily blended together. He is a natural-

born leader of men, an organizer of victories, and, let me add, the Napoteon of politics. The

people have clung to him through good and evil

report. He is a matchless campaigner, yet he is

no orator, but he is a close reasoner and always

a master of his subject. He is a Democrat every

inch and an American who knows no creed, no

race, no class. Shakespeare says: "Some men

are born great, some achieve greatness, and

some have greatness thrust upon them." David

B. Hill has unquestionably achieved greatness by his great abilities and indomitable perse-

rerance, and, unless all signs fail, he will be

Then shall Democratic supremacy be assured

and race prejudice and religious intolerance be

buried in the dust. I believe in individual lib-erty and in the old doctrine of "equal and eract

A Republican Veteran for Cummings

To the Entrop of The Sux - Sir. It is a well-known fact that whatever favors (or rights as they may be often

called) were granted to veteran Union soldiers durin

the term of Congress just passed, which was controlled by the Democrata in both House and Senate, had always to be championed by Democratic friends of the Union

soldier. But for these champions the veterans would

soldier. But for these champions the velerans would have been discriminated against by the overwhelming majority of the party which has always as a party been against them. If was a fortunate thing for the continuous thing for the resist and honor of the control to the contro

ustice to all and special privileges to none. New York, Oct. 28, 1894. T. S

lost. It is always easy to trace him.

kind.

above any faction.

Governor once more.

are few orators with mellower movements in

their throats than the Hon, DANDY JONES has,

WILLIAM E. MASON is lost. - Chicago Times.

DUCK STOOLEY, colloquially known

transaction is definable as revolution.

Mayor. Vote for him!

nocent old pupils.

to the voters on the declaration that

From the Washington Post President Cleveland, according to Repri tive E. E. Meredith of the Eighth district of Virginia, is remiss in his duty to his party. Mr. Meredith gave voice to his sentiments at a rousng campaign meeting and banquet given by the Virginia Democratic Association at its hall last ight. A large audience was present.

Mr. Meredith referred to the attitude of Senator Hill in the New York campaign, He spoke in terms of the highest praise of the New York statesman, and his words were greeted with cheers and prolonged applause. Grover Cleveland's bounden duty," he contin-ned "to endorse Mr. Hill in the highest terms."

Then the speaker paused, and in low and earnest tones repeated the story of the famous artist who once painted the portrait of a child with a most angelic countenance. When it was finished t became the desire of his life to paint the portrait's opposite. For years he sought a subject from which to produce a sufficiently horrible contrast to satisfy him. At last, in a prison, he saw in the face of a criminal the inspiration he erayed. He asked about the criminal's past, and earned that he was the child, grown to manhood, which had been the subject of his first picture.

"My friends," continued Mr. Meredith, "I will not apply this story: I leave that to you." Cheers and applause followed, and when quiet was restored the speaker added: "I repeat, if Grover Cleveland is the Democrat he should be, he should endorse David B. Hill, and further, he should have stopped in New York and regis-tered, and he should go back there to vote. His being President does not relieve him of this responsibility; it rather adds to it." From the Eichmond Times.

Mr. Cleveland is causing very great regret to HUGH J. GRANT'S letter accepting the his friends and to all good Democrats by his Democratic nomination for Mayor shows failure to come out in the plainest and most emits author to be animated now, as he was phatic terms urging all Democrats to vote for before, with the spirit typical of the city of Mr. Hill to be Governor of New York. Hill can-New York. Mr. GHANT is liberal, Demonot possibly be more distasteful to him than he cratic, and partisan. He is the man for was to Hill in the fall of 1892, yet Hill manfully put all his personal feelings behind him and worked and spoke for his election as Presi-Possibly Mr. CLEVELAND is under the indent as warmly and as earnestly as any Demoerat in America. Mr. Hill thus set Mr. Clevefluences of the spirit of old times. He feels an land an example which it is the part of true itching desire to hang up the Democratic party. manhood for Mr. Cleveland to follow. Hill thought then that his enemy Cleveland was a It is due to the Hon, JEAN SIMPSON to Say matter of small consequence compared with that he and his accomplished lieutenants are Democratic ascendancy in the Government of doing more than any other men in this town to the United States, and Mr. Cleveland should spread and popularize a knowledge of the local likewise look upon the man Hill as of small dialect. Mr. DEPEW has already mastered the consequence compared with victory for the rudiments, and is now taking private lessons

Democratic party in New York State. No man can say how far reaching would be the defeat of the party there in November. In the first place, it means adopt on of the new Constitution that a Republican Convention has prepared for the State, which has gerrymandered it so that Democracy will never have another show in New York. In the next place, defeat of Democracy in New York this fall will have a depressing and scathing effect upon the party in the the country at large that may cost Democracy the Presidential election in 1896. Mr. Cleveland's personal views regarding the man Hill are too triffing and unimportant to be entitled to a moment's consideration beside issues so momentous as these. Mr. Cleveland should speak out at once, and in the most positive terms, in behalf of the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, and he will greatly disappoint all his friends and all Democrats i he postpones it any longer. From the Philadelphia Times.

a stone less than the Hon, GROVER CLEVELAND. President Cleveland, the head of a great party The whole Northwest is bound up in Pottgreser. tho is reasonably expected to exert a great and He is a born statesman, and no better judge of salutary influence upon his political associate Hamburg steak has ever lived in the demesne of n Congress, should have accepted it as a para mount duty to register in New York city and vote the ticket of his party. Had he done so, it publican candidate for Governor, "but by the would have enabled him to be in an impregna sarks of the Berserkers, elect Pottgresus. Nic. ble position during the next session of Congress POTTGIESER is indispensable. He is a man of to lead his party to the wisest and best results while his failure to do so must only widen the chasm between the Executive and a very large Springfield, Ill., was remarkably happy proportion, if not a majority, of the Democrate last week. Bounding BILL SPRINGER, the War Horse of the Sangamon, pranced his prettiest and neighed his loudest there, and he was folin both Senate and House. President Cleveland is largely a law to himself on politics, but looklowed by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, the Hon. FRANK HALLYON JONES. Mr. ing to the largest measure of usefulness he could attain, which should be paramount with him, Jones is still regretfully remembered at he has seriously erred in refusing to register and New York, and to declare New Haven as the possessor of one of the sweetest tenor voices that ever entranced favor of the party organization in his State. the Glee Club. Birds would drop dead from the From the Alexandria Gazette. elms to his feet, and all the pianos in the dormi-

In his speech in New York night before last Senator Hill said: "In 1892 I put forth all my energies and devoted all my influence to get the Democrats of this State to stand by the national ticket, and that they were not unloyal to their party I think the result of the election showed." Unless it be that the President, who said, in his famous letter to Mr. Wilson, h the Tariff bill," intends to stand by that declaration, though he, with the power to kill that bill in his hands, refused to use it, while Senator Hill exerted every means at his command to de feat it, his refusal to express himself in favor of the Democratic ticket in New York suggests the idea that something must be the matter with him. Early last summer a leading financial house in New York informed its Washington correspondent that a rumor to that effect was current there, and asked him to investigate it Mr. Cleveland's present course certainly tends to give credence to that rumor.

From the New Haven Evening Registe It is because of the extraordinary situation of affairs within the party household that we seri ously regret the failure of President Groves Cleveland to intimate, if not by word of mouth at least by registering, that his services are still at the command of the party that has remained so true to his interests. There are hundreds of Democrats, the Register included, who are far from satisfied with the exact situation of affairs, and who have not given their support to either Mr. Hill or his methods in the past, who are to-day making sacrifices that the party may be saved from the deadly misrepresentation which is apt to follow a sweeping defeat, and cripple it for carrying on the fight that has been begun. There are times in the careers of men and of political parties when they are called upon to make heavy sacrifices for the sake of the com-mon cause. That period has been reached in the career of President Cleveland. He should meet it like a true Democrat.

From the Sun Francisco Chronicle. STOCKTON, Oct. 20.—The name of Grover Cleveland, the Democratic President of the United States, was hissed by a throng that packed Masonic Music Hall here to-night to listen to addresses by Dennis Spencer of Napa and A. Caminetti, the Democratic nominee for Congress from this district.

It was Dennis Spencer from whose lips the name of the President fell, and it was during the first few sentences of his speech that the name was mentioned. Mr. Spencer was saying that the Democracy was not responsible for the present hard times, and mentioned that at its head was that " great and good man, Grover Cleveland." The name was hardly well out of his month when hissing commenced and was very audible throughout the hall. The ex-Senator's face turned red.

From the Petersburg Daily Index- 4 ppeal. Mr. Cleveland "irritated" because he was asked whether he would support the regular Democratic ticket in New York! Why, there are millions of Democratic voters in the country who are "irritated," and with good cause, too, because he has not given Senator Hill and his associates on the ticket a hearty and enthusi-astic endorsement long before this. If there is to be any irritation in this campaign, Mr. Cleveland can't monopolize it.

From the Knoxville Evening Sentinel. A burning question now is, Will President Cleveland make an address in New York during the present campaign? The Sentinel contends he owes it to his party to aid Senator Hill, the Democratic nominee

Mr. U. S. Grant's California Home, San Dizgo, Cal., Oct. 29,-Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant have just purchased a five-acre tract of land in the Sweet Water Valley, on which they intend to build immediately. The land is near Avondals station, and adjoins the ranch owned by J. H. Clough, cons.dered the finest young or-chard in the country. SUNBEAMS.

-Color always appeals to the Italians and accordingly a down-town Italian lawyer, disregarding the conventions of his profession, greets the world with a great red stenboard lettered conspicuously in black,

great red stenboard lettered conspicuously in times, and announcing in both English and Italian that there is law to be had within.

— When an American meets an acquaintance after dark, no matter what the hour, he mays, "Good evening," and when they separate he says "Good night." But in Canada one often hears the latter phrase is salutation as well as in good by. To an American it seems odd when, on seeing a friend, the latter advances with, "Good night, sir. How are you?"

—Bover, N. H., one of the prettiest of the smaller

etties of New England, is one of the largest consumers of snuff among all the cities of the country. The population is something like 10,000, and last year more than five tons of this form of tobacco was used there. The habit of snuff dipping is not usual in New England, and it was brought to hover, so it is said, by soldiers just after the war, and has increased to its present proportions.

with long hooks to keep neckties from climbing over with long modes of the collect and the collect and other similar oddition, has again been at work. Its latest creation is yellow rubbers to go with aw shows. It evidently saw something incongru yellow shoes. It evidently saw something incongruous in black rubbers and yellow shoes. Perhaps it was right in theory, but unfortunately yellow rubbers are not a success. They don't look well, and are little likely to win popular favor.

Twenty-sixth street west of fixth avenue begins to

Twenty-sixth street west of fixth avenue begins to take on the air of the old French quarter. It has several French restaurants, three or four French showmakers, displaying odd, shapeless specimens of their own handlwork: a French grocer or two, and several French bushelling tailors. One of them displays a sign lettered in strange diaregard of the niceties of his own tongue. Here is part of the legend: "Four lefalleur addresser yous au segond stages."

—There is a pretty story in the Vaux family in regard to the late Richard Vaux's gallantries at the

regard to the late Richard Vaux's ga Court of St. James, when he danced with the young and yet unmarried Queen Victoria. The family was of Quaker faith, and, according to the story, when the news came from abroad of the favor the young man found with the Queen, his mother spoke of his atten-tions to the royal lady, and then added: "But I hope Richard will not marry out of m

hope Richard will not marry out of meeting.

—When the new bell of the Philadelphia State Rouse
was hung in 1753 a noteworthy bill was rendered for
the hasging. It included charges for half a husbel of
potatoes, forty-four pounds of beef, four gammons of potatoes, forty four pounds of beef, four gammons of bacon, a cheese of thirteen pounds, thirty-six loaves of bread, 300 limes, and three gallons of rum. When an-other bell was hung toward the end of the century customs had so changed that the bill was merely for

the pay of so many riggers and their assistants.

—Queer decorations are often seen on graves in cemeteries used by the poor. In one of the older cemeteries used by the poor. In one of the older burial grounds of Brooklyn there are faded photo-graphs and even ambrotypes of the dead, flowers made of paper, cloth, and tin. toys in glass cases that the dead children used to play with, borders and de-signs in knobs and seaworn pebbles. One small grave had at one time a little house over it containing a torn doll and a pair of baby's shoes. Another has a metal upright, terminating in a hook, from which is sus-pended awire basket filled with seashells.

- At a market in my neighborhood, where there is made daily a finely arranged outside display of fruits and vegetables," said a citisen, "there appeared the other Friday, on one side of the entrance, a sea food exhibit, not merely flah laid along on a table or flah exhibit, not merely fish laid along on a table or fish sland, but a carefully arranged and built-up display, made up of fishes of various kinds and sizes and such other articles of sea food as the season affords. The sea food exhibit was smaller than that of fruits and vegetables on the other side of the doorway, and it lacked the color of that display, but it was the more striking on account of its novelts." striking on account of its novelty."

-At some of the Canadian Post Offices the sign is displayed. "United States stamps sold here." This has no anction from the authorities, but the clerks are allowed to buy and sell for their own profit and the unquestioned convenience of Canadians who want to send small sums by mail, or to enclose stamps for to send small summer of the send of about 10 per cent.
on stamps, in bulk. Any one who has spent two hours
running about New York trying to find a 2½-penny
stamp to secure an answer to a business letter addressed to London, and has had to pay 10 cents for it when he finds it, must realize that here is an indus-try that might be profitable in American cities.

Dotting the shores of Peconic Bay and eastern Long Island Sound are numerous old wooden cabins or fish houses now fast going to decay. They are relics of the days, which continued up to a very few years ago, Long Island farmers were dependent upon places and bunks, and the farmers used to spend the night in them and draw the nets early in the morning. A letter found last week, bearing date thirty-five years ago, tells of a morning catch of a million fishes. Now ago, tells of a morning catch of a million fishes. Now the fertilizer comes to farmers in barrels from New York, and it is hard work to get fish enough to eat. Most of the fish houses are rotting. A few are kept in repair and used as shore houses for holiday excur-sions by families living on the highroads along the

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Holman Hunt has just been appointed Romane

cturer for 1895 at Oxford. Grimaldi, the clown, is to be kept immortal by has ing a street in London named after him.

Denmark has determined to thoroughly examine the reenland and Iceland seas during the summers of 1895 and 1896. Commander Wandell will have charge of the expedition.

Mr. J. P. Wallis, editor of the State trials and reader writing the constitutional history of the British o nies from the date of the earliest settlements in Lord Roberts will publish early next year his rem

iniscences of more than forty years of service in India, from subaltern to commander in chief. His career includes the period of the mutiny of 1857-8 with the slege of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow, the expedition to Abyssinia, the war in Afghanistan, and the march to Kandahar.

Henceforth the Turkish language must be taught in all schools in Turkey. An iradeh of the Government to that effect was communicated recently to the Greek and Armenian patriarchs and to the Jewish hief rabbi. The Jews are preparing to obey at or in the Arabian provinces their instruction has in th

past been largely in Arabic. Prof. Sayce of Oxford has just shown that the Sar fanapalus of Kiesias and Lord Byron is not Assu bani-pal, as Assyriologists have hitherto supposed, but Assur-dain-pal, the rebel King of Assyria, who ruled from 627 to 820 before Christ. The names and the history correspond, and Belesys, the Babylonian who appears in the Greek accounts, is Balasu, the Baby

In the Paros Islands, between Scotland and Iceland, the temperature is mild and equable, the annual mean being 45° Fahrenhelt, that of the summer 54°, and of July, the hottest month, 57°. Though the climate is omewhat humid, rheumatism and rheumatic feve re rare. The sea air gives the same advantages to per sons needing to recuperate from overwork and men-tal strain, says the Lancet, and they have the addilional advantages of grandeur of sce ute quiet

Viscount Drumlanrig, the eldest son of the Marquis Viscount Prumianing, the cidest son of the Marquis of Queensberry, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while shooting recently. He had been private secretary to Lord Rosebery and was created an English peer as Baron Kelhead last year. Lord Drumlaning's uncle, Lord Francis Douglas, was killed by a fall from the Matterhorn in 1865; his grandfather, the seventh Marquis of Queensberry was killed by the seventh Marquis of Queensberry, was killed by the explosion of ble gun in 1858. In 1745 the accidental discharge of a pistol killed another Lord Drumlanrig and sent the title of Duke of Queensberry to the Dukes of Buccleugh: in 1886 the Earl of Dalkeith, the eldest son of the present Duke of Buccleugh, was accident ally shot while deer stalking.

From the Specialor. "Golf." begins Mr. Clark, "is a game peculiar to the scots." We would it were. Eighteen years ago indeed Scots." We would it were. Eighteen years ago indeed this may have been the case, but to bring the book up to date, the opening sentence shou'd clearly have been altered. It is now almost as rare to find an Eaglishman who is not a golfer as it was then to find one who was. The world has not been made the pleasanter thereby. For it is a well-known fact that this game imposes upon its lovers—and especially upon beginners who are still at the stage of breaking clubs—a bind of readness which of waters in the control of a readness which of waters. kind of madness which obliges the victim for a season to speak goff, think golf, dream golf, import golf into every public or private occupation, and, as it were, exude golf from every pore. As long as this frems? was only exhibited in the special sanctuaries devoted to the worship of the goddess of club and ball, or at private meetings of a few devotees, it might be suffered; but a far more dreadful state of things followed on that dread day when Mr. Balfour came into office

and the world arose and began to play golf.
At the height of the new movement, when golf was dinned in every ear, not only in its native far but in the high places of the synagogues and on the housetops, even the hardest veteran golfers began to struneasily in their chairs and wish they had been brought up to play cricket in their youth; while the amail portion of the public that remained sane, blas-phemed touchy, and said things of golf which could not have been applied with any decency to trapball. The eril effects of the flood of new golfers thus let loose upon the world were soon visible, and are still to be seen. They suffered themselves from their frency, for many who, had their energies not been misdirected, might have been creditable statement, poets, or philosophers, can now never be anything but indifferent golfers—an abomination to themselves and to them the rise below the statement of themselves and